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COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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# STRENGTHENING EXISTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INCLUDING TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

## Note by the Secretary-General

## Addendum

## Conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts for the Evaluation of Implementation of United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna, 14-16 October 1991

1. The Meeting of Experts for the Evaluation of Implementation of United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in accordance with resolution 29 of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1/ in which the Secretary-General was requested to convene, subject to the provision of extrabudgetary funds, an ad hoc group of experts to make concrete proposals for: (a) promoting the implementation of existing standards; (b) consolidating and rationalizing arrangements for effective evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of United Nations norms and guidelines in the field of criminal justice; and (c) improving the techniques for evaluating their implementation. The meeting was organized on the initiative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which provided most of the extrabudgetary funds. The Government of Canada and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations provided the rest.

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*E/CN.15/1992/1 and Corr.1.

1/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

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2. The terms of reference of the Meeting meant that the participants had two major tasks before them: (a) to make recommendations that would promote the implementation of the standards and guidelines; and (b) to make recommendations that would facilitate the monitoring of such standards and guidelines.

3. Plenary sessions were held at the beginning and end of the meeting, and between the plenaries there were concurrent working sessions of two subgroups.

4. Four papers served as a basis for discussion at the meeting:

(a) "History and difficulties in implementation and review", prepared by the United Nations Secretariat;

(b) "Proposed methods for the effective implementation of United Nations norms and guidelines", prepared by the Government of Canada;

(c) "Improved monitoring for United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice", prepared by the United Kingdom Home Office;

(d) "Implementation of United Nations norms and standards in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice", prepared by Professor Roger Clark, a former member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

Copies of these papers are available from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

5. Experts from 23 countries, as well as representatives from four non-governmental organizations and members of the United Nations Secretariat, participated in the meeting. Their practical recommendations are set out in annex I; the topics they cover are summarized in paragraph 13 below. Annex II contains a list of participants and existing United Nations standards and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice are listed in annex III.

6. There was consensus at the meeting as to the primary importance of implementing United Nations norms and guidelines in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. All the participants were concerned, however, that the process was not working satisfactorily. Among the major impediments to effective implementation were the constraints on resources faced by Member States. Furthermore, cultural, social and political realities could reflect on the way in which the instruments or resolutions were implemented.

7. The general debate was devoted particularly to the question of priorities and strategic planning in implementation. There was also some discussion of resources, and of the means that would make it possible to achieve the part of the work that was to be done under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

8. There was substantial agreement that the most useful way to begin was to give priority in the immediate future to technical cooperation, bilateral, regional and multilateral. Attention is drawn in this respect to recommendations 11-16 below, which are addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, to Member States, and to the United Nations and regional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice. Technical cooperation was seen as an area where the present resources were quite inadequate but where significant gains could be made in a cost-effective way. In that respect, Member States were reminded that contributing to the improvement of a country's criminal justice

system led, in the long term, to economic improvement, since the country's social and criminal justice costs would be reduced.

9. Some suggestions were made about other ways in which implementation of United Nations norms and guidelines could be improved. The need for multi-disciplinary cooperation with regional or local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties was of fundamental importance. Exchange of information was the key: the more citizens knew about those standards, the greater was the incentive for the State to implement them.

10. Furthermore, the system of implementation could be rationalized by coordinating requests for information on instruments or resolutions in similar fields and by ensuring better coordination with other agencies in the United Nations system dealing with those instruments or resolutions; the regional institutes could play a greater role in coordinating replies from Member States in their regions and in providing technical assistance to them; and non-governmental organizations should be involved more closely in the implementation process.

11. Some preliminary thought was also given to what might be termed "thematic" priorities. In a world of limited resources, it was obviously impossible to give equal attention to all of the Organization's standards and guidelines. The 1990 pre-sessional working group of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/63, had made some suggestions on that point, distinguishing three basic categories of standards: those which dealt essentially with human rights in the administration of justice; those concerned with promoting and protecting the integrity of criminal justice administration; and those more concerned with detailed matters of administration. Priority might be assigned on the basis of a further development of such categories, and the categorizations might also suggest different strategies for implementing different classifications of standards.

12. Effective monitoring that would enable the international community to have as accurate a knowledge as possible of what had already been achieved was central to the process of promoting the implementation of standards. It was clearly the only way of knowing what remained to be done and of tackling difficulties that particular States or regions might be experiencing in trying to implement the standards.

13. The United Nations had made diligent attempts to monitor implementation of the main standards that had been adopted. Reports had been prepared on the progress made, generally based on replies to questionnaires circulated to Member States and other sovereign countries.

14. Despite the value of the monitoring that had already been undertaken, experience had shown that there were a number of weaknesses in the procedures and methods that had been used, for example the limited number of respondents, the unreliability of replies and the absence of effective verification procedures.

15. In particular, no monitoring process could be considered satisfactory if the information obtained did not cover most of the "target area" that was being monitored. Recent questionnaires had only been answered by between 30 and 45 per cent of the countries to which they had been sent. More than a third of the world's countries had not replied to any of six recent implementation surveys and over half had only replied to one of them.

16. As a result, the principal objective had not been met: there was not enough information on what had been achieved so far and consequently it was not clear how much remained to be done in the area of implementation.

17. The experts made practical recommendations (see annex I) covering: proposed measures for implementing the standards, including measures to improve information dissemination and education, research, and technical cooperation; proposed measures to make monitoring more comprehensive, to increase the accuracy and reliability of monitoring information and to make the monitoring process a springboard for action; and proposed steps to be taken by the principal actors in the implementation and monitoring of United Nations standards, namely Member States, other entities and bodies concerned and the United Nations itself.

18. The experts agreed that the implementation of United Nations criminal justice standards should be given high priority. In particular, there was agreement on the importance of technical cooperation, the need for a multidisciplinary approach and the need for a comprehensive and reliable monitoring process, which would make the international community aware of what had already been done to implement the standards and what remained to be done.

Annex I

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS FOR THE EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS NORMS AND GUIDELINES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## I. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The implementation of United Nations standards and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice ("United Nations standards"), should be given high priority. The present recommendations concentrate on implementation in general, as well as monitoring in particular, which is an essential component of the implementation process. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should develop a common understanding of the scope of the activities entailed in "promotion", "implementation", "monitoring", "review", "evaluation" and "enforcement".

2. While implementation is a responsibility of Governments, there is, in addition, a collective responsibility of the international community to ensure that United Nations standards, once adopted, are implemented. Work at the international level regarding the implementation of United Nations standards should be based on the existing mandates of, and the future determination of priorities by, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

3. When United Nations standards are being developed and implemented, coordination with other United Nations programmes should be strengthened in order to achieve consistency in the standards, increase the effectiveness of the work and avoid, as far as possible, unnecessary overlap or duplication of efforts.

4. When elaborating new norms or standards, consideration should be given to their implications, including financial implications, and to the ways in which they can be implemented.

5. Member States, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties should be actively involved in the elaboration of any new United Nations standards, since such involvement would increase the likelihood of their acceptance and implementation.

6. While economic, social and cultural divergencies should not, in themselves, be considered as barriers to the implementation of United Nations standards, the way in which effect is given to these standards and guidelines should follow a realistic approach, which would take those factors into account.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

### A. Information dissemination and education

7. Member States should encourage the use of various forms of information dissemination and education for the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards. These should include the holding of workshops, conferences and seminars, the publication and dissemination of United Nations standards, and training, as outlined below:

(a) Workshops, conferences and seminars

(i) The promotion of United Nations standards, as well as practical information concerning both the means of implementing, and the effectiveness of, particular local or national approaches regarding United Nations standards, should be an important focus of conferences dealing with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(ii) Adequate follow-up activities should be carried out after such conferences as a means of assessing their effectiveness in relation to the implementation of United Nations standards;

(iii) International or regional conferences should be organized between congresses in order to discuss topics on the agenda of the next congress and draw the attention of Member States to particular issues related to the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards.

(b) Publication and dissemination

(i) United Nations standards should be widely publicized and made available to the public. In particular, the competent authorities should ensure that such standards are brought to the attention of persons who are especially affected by them;

(ii) The monitoring process should be adequately publicized, and the periodic reports on progress in the implementation of particular United Nations standards, or summaries of those reports, should be widely disseminated. Once monitoring procedures are further developed, a manual of these procedures should be elaborated and circulated to countries, regional and interregional United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, individual experts and others concerned;

(iii) Explicit reference should be made to the importance of disseminating information gathered from research and development activities related to United Nations standards;

(iv) Fact sheets should be developed by the United Nations and, when possible, by Member States, highlighting the relevant provisions of the norm or standard and explaining them in easily understandable language;

(v) Where a United Nations norm is considered important for a particular group of persons, it could be disseminated to those persons;

(vi) At the international level, United Nations standards should be published in a compilation that should be regularly updated.

(c) Training

(i) United Nations standards should be used in the training of persons involved in the administration of justice and crime

prevention, in particular policy makers, judges, magistrates, court officials, prosecutors, lawyers, police and prison officials and social workers;

(ii) Training on the subject should be provided by Governments, as well as by relevant professional and academic associations and institutions;

(iii) Courses dealing with issues raised in United Nations standards should include material related to the standards and guidelines as part of the curricula in various institutions of learning;

(iv) Seminars and training courses about how to improve the monitoring process should also be held.

## B. Research

8. Research should be encouraged into the socio-legal conditions related to the implementation of United Nations standards, as well as the development of appropriate methodologies for the review of implementation procedures and assessment of the results achieved. As part of the monitoring process, research should be conducted on specific issues that cannot be covered satisfactorily by surveys.

9. Research, community initiatives, demonstration projects and evaluations should be supported through grants, contributions or contracts as an important component of the implementation of United Nations standards.

10. The United Nations congresses and ancillary meetings held during the congresses should focus more closely on national developments or experiences with the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards, and ways in which they may be improved.

## C. Technical cooperation

11. Efficient and fair criminal justice systems are essential to sustainable social and economic development. Technical cooperation in the development of crime prevention and criminal justice systems should be considered an integral part of a Member State's foreign aid programme. In particular, such cooperation should be a factor in the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards.

12. Technical cooperation projects for the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards should be developed with precisely determined goals, in accordance with agreed criteria, and should be evaluated regularly to ensure their effectiveness and compliance with such goals and criteria.

13. Technical cooperation activities should take into account, and be coordinated with, those of various United Nations agencies and programmes, and other multilateral or other agencies.

14. Additional interregional and regional advisers should be appointed, on either a permanent or an ad hoc basis. Their mandate should include the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards, and the provision of technical assistance for the monitoring process.

15. A technical assistance fund should be established on an interregional or regional basis, in order to facilitate the contribution by Member States, various organizations and other entities of financial, personnel and other resources.

16. Technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice should include:

(a) Helping Governments to analyse problems, including those relating to the implementation of United Nations norms and standards, and identifying appropriate solutions;

(b) Identifying the training requirements of those involved in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Compiling a database that would include information on educational facilities available regionally and internationally, legal texts, model treaties, the norms and standards established in the field, and the technical assistance that has been provided to Member States in respect of the implementation and monitoring of such standards;

(d) Matching the needs of recipient countries with the available resources of donor countries or organizations within the framework of clearly delineated projects, in order to encourage the provision of resources;

(e) Providing for the effective participation of developing countries in the standard-setting and monitoring processes.

## III. MONITORING

17. Monitoring should be recognized as an essential component of the implementation process. The principal purpose of monitoring the implementation of United Nations standards is to know as accurately as possible what has already been achieved and what remains to be achieved in order to implement these standards. This knowledge will enable measures to be taken to tackle difficulties in implementing them.

18. Since effective monitoring of the implementation of United Nations standards, the need for which is continually increasing, requires considerable resources, which are beyond the current capabilities of the United Nations, new structures should be established to provide effective monitoring of United Nations standards. These structures should involve the creation by the Commission of a subgroup (see section IV, paragraph 56, below) to advise on overall monitoring policy and practice, and of working groups (as proposed in section IV, paragraph 57 below) to take responsibility for monitoring work on one or more of the standards.

19. The monitoring process should be comprehensive, accurate and reliable, and should provide a springboard for action.

20. Member States should be given sufficient time to reply to questionnaires. As a general rule, 12 months should be allowed rather than the current four or five months. States should be advised of the actual deadline after which it may not be possible to use the information.

21. In addition to the required procedure of submitting documents to the Member States, copies of notes verbales and questionnaires should reach the office responsible for preparing the replies as soon as possible. Copies should also go to regional and interregional institutes, non-governmental organizations and other experts as appropriate. Moreover, national correspondents may be in a position to prompt countries to reply and to assist in delivering the questionnaires to the competent offices so that they can begin completing them.

22. Questionnaires should always be designed to obtain the maximum possible number of replies, from the qualitative and quantitative point of view. They should be in clear language and as simple as possible and should be presented in a modern and functional typographical style.

23. Questionnaires should, in most cases, be in two parts, the first of which would be quite short and request general information about the nature, methods and extent of implementation of United Nations standards and other relevant basic data. The second part would contain requests for more detailed information on specific issues or topics and should be answered wherever possible.

24. Draft questionnaires should be designed by experts familiar with different legal and criminal justice systems.

25. Whenever practical, the questionnaires should be reviewed by experienced persons or bodies, for example regional institutes, through means such as pilot studies.

26. A regular (and, in most cases, five-yearly) reporting cycle should be established for United Nations standards. The issuing of questionnaires should be staggered in order to avoid overburdening Member States and the Secretariat.

27. A guidance document to facilitate the answering of questionnaires should be prepared to complement the existing guidelines and manuals that focus on implementation. This document would also help to increase accuracy and reliability, as discussed below.

28. Advice and assistance should be made available for countries that find it difficult to meet monitoring requests.

29. Governments should be given the name of a person who could be contacted for advice about the completion of questionnaires.

30. The main points of the request should be clearly indicated or summarized at the beginning of the note verbale in order to facilitate processing among and within the responding offices.

31. Additional information to enhance the comprehensiveness of the monitoring process should be sought from such sources as regional and interregional United Nations bodies, interregional and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, national correspondents and other experts (see also section II, paragraph 8, above.

### A. Improving accuracy and reliability

32. The responsibility for completing a survey questionnaire should be taken at as high a level as possible. It is essential that the office or individual

with that responsibility has the competence, authority and means to obtain the best possible information.

33. An established procedure for referring back to individual countries for clarification of particular responses should be created. Member States should be invited to name a contact person or office for this purpose. In the case of federated nations, one contact person may need to be appointed to coordinate this procedure for all states/provinces.

34. Mechanisms for coordination between ministries contributing to responses within Member States should be established.

35. The need to distinguish between implementation as a matter of law (de jure) and as a matter of practice (de facto) should be reflected in the design of questionnaires. Further, information should be sought about both the de jure and the de facto situations, and care taken to avoid ambiguity as to which situation a particular question, or piece of information supplied, refers to.

36. In assessing the progress made in implementing United Nations standards, the replies of Member States should be supplemented, as appropriate, by information solicited from other United Nations bodies, the interregional and regional institutes, regional commissions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

37. Positive examples of implementation may prove useful in the monitoring process. Presenting information from different sources may contribute to an open and constructive dialogue.

### B. Making monitoring a springboard for action

38. Individual Governments should indicate, along with the progress that has been made, any current deficiencies in the nature and extent of their implementation of United Nations standards, measures that are being undertaken or planned to remedy the situation, difficulties they may face and any advice or assistance they may require.

39. Assistance should be offered in response to requests from Governments. If the international community finds itself unable to provide assistance to all the countries that need it, assistance should be directed to a few countries at a time, according to stated criteria and priorities.

40. Additional measures should be taken to ensure that the monitoring process is a springboard for action, as set out in section II, paragraphs 14, 15, 16 (c) and 16 (d) above, and section IV, paragraph 57, below.

41. Reports should continue to be prepared on the progress made in implementing standards and on overall deficiencies and needs.

42. Follow-up work should be undertaken to make full use of the information emerging from the replies and steps taken to deal with the deficiencies that the monitoring process would reveal.

## IV. PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF UNITED NATIONS NORMS

### A. Member States

#### 1. Governments

43. Governmental legislation, procedures, practices, policies and programmes should be reviewed and modified in the light of United Nations standards. This work should be undertaken with the collaboration of regional or local authorities (federal, state or provincial, community and local levels), non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

44. Adequate measures should be taken both to develop and evaluate options for implementing United Nations standards within the crime prevention and criminal justice systems of Member States and actually to apply them. Activities such as programme reviews, feasibility studies, pilot projects, public education and surveys in the different jurisdictions could be undertaken for this purpose.

45. Governments should consider establishing a coordinating body charged with ensuring the optimum implementation of United Nations standards, including information exchange among relevant offices within and among all levels of government (federal, state or provincial, community and local), non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

46. Consultations held within a Member State on the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards should be multidisciplinary and involve as many interested parties as possible within and among all levels of government, as well as in the community and in non-governmental organizations.

47. Member States should consider appointing and establishing temporary or permanent advisers, commissions, foundations or institutes when a particular issue is considered to be very important for the overall improvement of the crime prevention and criminal justice system or is too complex to be dealt with by existing agencies.

48. Governments should give encouragement and financial support to non-governmental organizations whose activities relate to crime prevention and criminal justice in order to promote United Nations standards.

#### 2. Ombudspersons

49. Ombudspersons and other complaint-handling agencies should play a role in promoting and implementing the United Nations standards that are applicable to their area of responsibility.

#### 3. National correspondents

50. National correspondents should facilitate both the national and international implementation of United Nations standards.

## B. Other entities and bodies concerned

### 1. Non-governmental organizations

51. Non-governmental organizations should be considered as essential contributors to the implementation process at the national and international levels, both in promoting and giving effect to United Nations standards.

52. Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to develop projects designed to assist in the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards.

53. The newly established International Advisory Scientific and Professional Council in Milan should direct its policies and programmes towards the implementation of United Nations standards.

### 2. Information media and the private sector

54. Member States should recognize the important role of the information media and of the private sector and encourage their participation in the promotion and implementation of United Nations standards.

## C. United Nations

### 1. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

55. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, when setting priorities with respect to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, should focus attention on and secure adequate resources for the implementation and monitoring of United Nations standards. The Commission should ensure substantial involvement of the interregional and regional institutes, and, as appropriate, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the implementation, including the monitoring, process.

56. The Commission should establish a subgroup, which should include qualified and experienced experts, to advise it and prepare its work on promotion, implementation and monitoring, including policy and practice, and to play an active role in the development of monitoring and implementation mechanisms to assist the Commission and Member States.

57. The Commission should also appoint special rapporteurs or advisers or establish working groups to deal with specific issues relating to implementation and monitoring; to assess adherence to standards in a particular country or region or in relation to a particular theme; to assess the results of technical cooperation in the implementation and monitoring process; and to take responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of one or more of the United Nations standards or groups of United Nations standards.

2. Interregional and regional institutes* and other institutes cooperating with the United Nations** in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

58. Member States are encouraged to provide full support to the United Nations institutes in carrying out, at the international, regional and national levels, research, training and technical cooperation projects related to the implementation and monitoring of United Nations standards.

59. The United Nations and the institutes that cooperate with it are encouraged to provide assistance to Member States, particularly developing countries, in collecting and assessing information on the implementation of United Nations standards, as well as in disseminating this information to the international community.

60. The institutes should make available to Member States their programmes of work and the results achieved, in order to facilitate exchange of information and provide feedback in relation to the needs of Member States.

3. Secretary-General of the United Nations

61. The Secretary-General should be involved whenever necessary; his involvement should include the appointment, where appropriate, of special representatives, in order to deal with exceptional situations in the implementation of United Nations standards.

4. Global information network on crime and criminal justice

62. Appropriate databases should be developed within the global information network on crime and criminal justice to facilitate the exchange of information between Member States on the implementation of United Nations standards.

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*United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; and African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

**The following institutes cooperate with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme: Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; Australian Institute of Criminology; and International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

## Annex II

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## Annex III

## UNITED NATIONS NORMS AND GUIDELINES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### A. Treatment of offenders

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners a/

Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex)

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules) (General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex)

### B. Law enforcement and the judiciary

Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169)

Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials b/

Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary c/

Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers d/

Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors e/

### C. Juvenile justice

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex)

United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines) (General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex)

United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex)

### D. Protection of victims

Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex)

### E. Capital punishment

Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty (Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex)

### F. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment extra-legal executions

Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX), annex)

Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex)

Notes

a/ See First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

b/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. 1, sect. B, resolution 2, annex.

c/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

d/ Eighth United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. B, resolution 3.

e/ Ibid., sect. C, resolution 26.